

While undoubtedly some of the characters of the *Mitraria* indicated above are secondary and special adaptations of limited distribution, it is believed that the majority are ancestral for Brachiopods, Bryozoa, and Chaetopods, and that the common ancestor of these three groups is most closely preserved to us in the genus *Mitraria*. I therefore suggest as a name for the common ancestor of the Brachiopods, Chaetopods, and Bryozoa that of *Mitraria*, which up to the present is applied simply to the larval form of a single genus of Chaetopoda.

Museum of Comparative Zoology,
Cambridge, Mass.

Aspidophryxus Sarsii, Giard and Bonnier.

By the Rev. A. M. NORMAN, M.A., D.C.L., F.L.S.

The July 'Annals' contains a translation of the description of this parasitic Isopod, which I had placed in the authors' hands. It is, however, erroneously stated that the *Erythrops micropthalma* upon which it occurred was "dredged by G. O. Sars himself upon the Norwegian coast," and the *Aspidophryxus* is said to "have been determined as *A. peltatus* by G. O. Sars." I know not how the authors can have fallen into this error. The host with its parasite was dredged by myself in 1882 in Solems Fiord, Florø, Norway, among dead *Zostera* in 5 fathoms, and was named by me *A. peltatus*, as it appeared to be that species when still in the host, and while therefore those small differences on which Messrs. Giard and Bonnier have felt justified in establishing a new species were not visible. I have thought it just to correct the statement that my friend Prof. G. O. Sars had identified it as his *A. peltatus*.

July 15, 1889.

The Sepiolaræ of the French Coasts. By M. A. GIARD.

The author refers to the two species supposed to be most abundant in the Pas de Calais, namely *S. atlantica* and *S. Rondeleti*, and notes that since the researches of Peters (in 1842) it has been supposed that the ink-bag in *S. Rondeleti* presents different forms at different seasons, being trilobate at the time of breeding and simple during the rest of the year. The modifications undergone by the organ in this respect were regarded by Peters as so important that at the first glance they might be regarded as of generic value. Girod (in 1882) confirmed Peters's opinion and extended it further to *S. atlantica*.

Steenstrup, in a memoir on the Mediterranean species of *Sepiola* (Overs. Kongl. Dan. Vidensk. Selsk. Forh. 1887, pp. 47-56), describes the results of an investigation of a great number of types from various localities and collected at different seasons, and shows